

YEROFEYEV, Viktor Nikolayevich; AKBAROV, A., red.; ABHASOV, N.,
tekhn. red.

[Signs of the times] Primety vremeni. Tashkent, Gos. izd-vo
UzSSR, 1961. 46 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Samarkand--Phosphate industry)

KLEYTMAN, Ye.I.; STETKEVICH, A.A.; YEROFEYEV, V.S.; BYCHKOVA, M.A.

Effect of polyvalent bacterial preparations on the phagocytic
activity of the blood in horses. Trudy TomNIIVS 14: 169-175
'63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Tomskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vaktsin i
syvorotok.

LAVROV, V.V.; YEROFEEV, V.S.

Stratigraphy of Tertiary layers of the Zaisan Depression.

Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 14 no.11:68-82 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)

(Zaisan Depression--Geology, Stratigraphic)

YEROFEYEV, V.S.

Geological development of the southern Altai and the Zaysan Depression in the Cenozoic. Trudy Alt. Gornii Alt. Kazakh. SSR 9:72-77 '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Vostochno-Kazakhstanskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye.
(Altai Mountains—Geology, Structural)
(Zaysan region—Geology, Structural)

TYUSHNYAKOVA, M.K.; MYASOYEDOV, V.S.; YEROFEEV, V.S.; ZAGROMOVA, M.S.

Some data on the incidence and foci of lymphocytic choriomeningitis in Tomsk Province. Trudy Tom NIIVS 12:91-95 '60
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Tomskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vaktsin i syvotok.

*

38928

B/057/62/032/007/002/013
B104/B102

26.1410

AUTHORS: Sanochkin, Yu. V., and Yerofeyev, V. S.

TITLE: Magneto gas dynamics of quasi-linear plasma flows. I

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 32, no. 7, 1962, 782-791

TEXT: The quasi-linear plasma flow in crossed electric and magnetic fields is investigated for $Re_m \ll 1$ in magnetogasdynamic approximation.

Proceeding from a study of the flow of a nonviscous, nonheatconducting ideal gas, some new types of exact solutions are obtained for momentum, energy, and state equations

$$\begin{aligned} u' + Ap' &= V - u, \\ \frac{1}{\gamma - 1} T' + uu' &= V(V - u), \\ p\alpha A &= T, \end{aligned}$$

where $V = E/B$ is the "drift velocity." Solutions for constant drift velocities and isothermal flows are analyzed. Cross section, fields

Card 1/2

Magneto gas dynamics of ...

S/057/62/032/007/002/013
B104/B102

and velocities of flow along the channel are assumed to be arbitrary.
There are 5 figures.

SUBMITTED: June 17, 1961

X

Card 2/2

44750

S/057/63/033/001/009/017
B125/B186

AUTHORS: Yerofeyev, V. S., and Sanochkin, Yu. V.

TITLE: Some problems of magnetogasdynamics of the quasi-one-dimensional current of a plasma. II.

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 33, no. 1, 1963, 73 - 79

TEXT: The problem of the onedimensional current of a plasma in a channel of constant cross section placed in an electric and a magnetic field perpendicular to one another is solved in magnetohydrodynamic approximation for $Re_m \gg 1$, this being a continuation of studies for $Re_m \ll 1$ made by Yu. V. Sanochkin, V. S. Yerofeyev (ZhTF, 32, 782, 1962). It is assumed that $\partial B_x / \partial z \ll \partial B_z / \partial x$. Elimination of ρ , T and j from the equations of motion for the stationary onedimensional current of a plasma, followed by integration of the two equations and transition to the dimensionless quantities

Card 1/5

S/057/63/033/001/009/017
B125/B186

Some problems of ...

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{m}{T_1} v \rightarrow v; \quad \frac{p}{T_1} \rightarrow p; \quad \frac{m^2}{T_1^2} RT \rightarrow T, \\ \frac{B}{(\mu I_1)^{1/2}} = h; \quad \frac{m}{T_1} \frac{E}{(\mu I_1)^{1/2}} = e, \\ \frac{m}{T_1} \frac{I_2}{I_1} = J_2; \quad \sigma \mu \frac{I_1}{m} dx = dt. \end{aligned} \right\}$$

(4) in parametric treatment, leads to the

fundamental system $v + p + (h^2/2) = 1$, $(\gamma/(\gamma-1))vp + v^2/2 + \epsilon h = J_2$,

$dh/d\xi = -(\epsilon - \gamma h)$ (5) and thence $v = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma+1} \left(1 - \frac{h^2}{2} \pm \sqrt{\varphi(h) - 2 \frac{\gamma^2-1}{\gamma^2} J_2} \right)$,

$$p = \frac{1}{\gamma+1} \left(1 - \frac{h^2}{2} \pm \gamma \sqrt{\varphi(h) - 2 \frac{\gamma^2-1}{\gamma^2} J_2} \right) \quad (6)$$

$$M^2 = \frac{v}{\gamma p} = \frac{1 - \frac{h^2}{2} \pm \sqrt{\varphi(h) - 2 \frac{\gamma^2-1}{\gamma^2} J_2}}{1 - \frac{h^2}{2} \pm \gamma \sqrt{\varphi(h) - 2 \frac{\gamma^2-1}{\gamma^2} J_2}},$$

and

$$\varphi(h) = \left(1 - \frac{h^2}{2} \right)^2 + 2 \frac{\gamma^2-1}{\gamma^2} \epsilon h. \quad (7).$$

Card 2/5

S/057/63/033/001/009/017
B125/B186

Some problems of ...

The lower and upper signs in (6) correspond respectively to sub- and supersonic velocities. The transition through the sonic velocity is possible only in the following two exceptional cases; 1) if the condition

$\frac{\gamma^2-1}{\gamma^2} J_2 = \frac{3}{4} \frac{\gamma^2-1}{\gamma^2} \cdot (x_1 + \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{x_1})$ (14) is fulfilled a gradual transition of $M < 1$ to $M > 1$ or vice versa is possible at the point $h = x_1$. 2) If the condition

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\gamma^2-1}{\gamma^2} J_2 &= \frac{1}{2} \varphi(x) = \\ &= \frac{3}{4} \frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma} \cdot (x + \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{x}) - \\ &\quad - \frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma^2} x. \end{aligned}$$

(16) is fulfilled the supersonic current at the point $h = z$ is gradually slowed down to a subsonic current. The range of values of ξ and J_2 with extraction of energy from the current is larger in the supersonic than in the subsonic region. Fig. 2 shows the curves $v(h)$ for the transition of $M < 1$ to $M > 1$ for different values of the parameter A and $\gamma = 1.4$. The maximum of $M(h)$ is greater as A is smaller. The maximum

Card 3/5

S/057/63/033/001/009/017
B125/B186

Some problems of ...

accessible Mach numbers depend rather strongly on γ . In the absence of electric field the subsonic current is accelerated from $v = v_2$ to $v = \sqrt{v_1 v_2}$ and the supersonic current is slowed down from $v = v_1$ or $v = \sqrt{v_1 v_2} \frac{(\gamma+1)}{(\gamma-1)}$ to $v = \sqrt{v_1 v_2}$ (this corresponds to the Mach number 1). The attainment of higher Mach numbers is made difficult by large temperature changes. For quasi-uni-dimensional isothermal current the electric field can not be constant. From the first three equations of the initial system $v + p + (h^2/2) = 1$, $vv' = \epsilon h$, $pv = T = \text{const}$, $h' = -(\epsilon - v h)$ follow

$$\left. \begin{aligned} h &= \sqrt{2 \left(1 - v - \frac{T}{v} \right)}, \\ v &= \frac{\sqrt{2 \left(1 - v - \frac{T}{v} \right)}}{v - \frac{T}{v}}. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (22) \quad \text{and}$$

$$2T\epsilon = - \left[v - \frac{T}{v} + \ln \frac{v}{\sqrt{T}} + 2 \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - T} \ln \frac{(v_2 - v)(\sqrt{T} - v_1)}{(v_2 - \sqrt{T})(v - v_1)} \right]. \quad (25).$$

Card 4/5

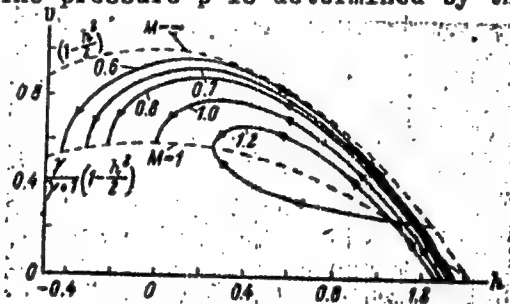
Some problems of ...

S/057/63/033/001/009/017
B125/B186

The latter equation holds for the boundary condition $v = \sqrt{T}$ and $\xi = 0$. In this case there is only acceleration. There is a real solution only for $T \ll 1/4$ and the sonic velocity is altered in the range $v_1 \leq v \leq v_2$, where $v_{1,2} = \frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{(1/4) - T}$. There are 5 figures.

SUBMITTED: June 17, 1961 (initially)
March 12, 1962 (after revision)

Fig. 2. $\gamma = 1.4$. The pressure p is determined by the intersection $p = 1 - (\gamma/2) - v$.



Card 5/5

KARPOV, S.P.; YAV'YA, A.R.; KOLMAKOVA, A.G.; VERSHININA, T.A.; FEDOROV,
Yu.V.; YEROFEEV, V.S.

Sanitation of the natural focus of tick-borne encephalitis in
inhabited areas. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 32 no.3:292-296
My-Ju'63 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz Tomskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta vaktsin i
syvorotok (direktor B.G. Trukhmanov).

YEROFEYEV, V.S.; STOLBOV, N.M.

Materials on carriers of the tick-borne encephalitis virus
among birds in the Tomsk focus. Trudy TomNIIVS 14:18-19 '63.
(MIRA 17:7)

1. Tomskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok.

YEROFEEV, V.S.; ZHUKOVA, L.I.

Complement fixation reaction with blood serums of farm animals
as a method of detecting microfoci of tick-borne encephalitis.
Trudy TomNIIVS 14:20-21 '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Tomskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vaktsin i
syvorotok i Institut meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy
meditsiny imeni Ye.I. Martynovskogo.

KLEYTMAN, Ye.I.; STETKEVICH, A.A.; KNITEL'SHOT, V.I.; YEROFEYEV, V.S.

Some indices of the general reaction of the organisms of horses
to the administration of polyvalent anatoxins. Trudy
TomNIIVS 14:176-183 '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Tomskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vaktsin i
syvorotok.

YEROFEYEV, V.S.

Manrak group of bentonitic clay deposits in the Zaysan Depression.
Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. geol. 21 no.2:18-28 Apr'64.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Altayskiy otdel Instituta geologicheskikh nauk imeni
K.I. Satpayeva AN Kazakhskoy SSR, gorod Ust'-Kamenogorsk.

YEROFEEV, Y. V.

VALENT'YEV, V.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ZADVORNIY, G.M., inzhener;
YEROFEEV, Y.V., inzhener.

Effect of moisture on results obtained in determining the volumetric
weight of wet sand skeletons. Gidr. stroi. 26 no.3:36-39 Mr '57.
(Sand) (Soil mechanics) (MIRA 10:4)

YEROFYEV, Ye.V., inzh.

Efficiency of building up sideboards on hopper cars in transporting
peat. Trudy MTBI no.9:21-31 '58. (MIRA 11:5)
(Railroads--Freight cars) (Peat--Transportation)

RAPPOPORT, Mikhail Aronovich; SHTEYNFER, Gennadiy Moiseyevich;
GOLUBKOV, V.V., retsenzent; YEROFEYEV, Ye.V., inzh. red.;
VOROTNIKOVA, L.P., tekhn. red.

[Using station facilities in loading and unloading operations;
experience of the Sverdlovsk Railroad] Organizatsiia pogr-
ucho-razgruzochnykh rabot sredstvami stantsii; opyt Sverd-
lovskoi dorogi. Moskva, Vses. izdatel'sko-poligr. ob"edinenie
M-va putei soobshcheniia, 1962. 33 p. (MIRA 15:3)
(Railroads--Freight) (Loading and unloading)

LEPSKIY, A.V.; YEROFEYEV, Ye.V.; FILIPPOVA, L.S., red.; GRONOV, Yu.V.,
tekhn. red.

[Selecting the means of mechanization in the loading and un-
loading operations for stations with small and medium freight
turnover] Vybór sredstv mekhanizatsii pogrúzheno-razgrúzheno-
nykh rabot dlia stantsii s malym i srednim grúzooberótom. Mo-
skva, Transzheldorizdat, 1962. 35 p. (MIHA 15:11)
(Loading and unloading—Equipment and supplies)
(Railroads—Freight)

YEROFYEV, Ye.Ye.; KOGAN, A.N.; STEPANOV, N.A.; TIKHONCHUK, Yu.N.;
UGOLIN, Ye.G.

Improving the organization of mineral fertilizer transportation
by collective and state farms. Zhel.dor.transp. 44 no.7:18-21
Jl '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Fertilizers and manures—Transportation)

YEROFEEV, Yu.N.

Labor at the age of 56. Vop. okh. mat. i det. 7 no.2:93-94
F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta akusherstva i ginekologii (direktor - zasluzhennyy
vrach RSFSR O.D. Matspanova).
(PREGNANCY)

YEROFEYEV, Yu.N.

Compression syndrome of inferior vena cava. Akush. i gin. no.2:142-
143 '65. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Moskovskiy oblastnoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
akusherstva i ginekologii (direktor - kand.med.nauk O.D.
Matspanova).

YEROPETEV, Yu.V.

Miniature secondary device with a ferrodynamic compensator.
Avtom.1 prib. no.3:85-86 J1-S '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Khar'kovskiy zavod kontrol'no-izmeritel'nykh priborov.
(Electronic instruments)

ACCESSION NR: AP4041018 s/0120/64/000/003/0062/0063

AUTHOR: Gushchin, M. N.; Yarofeyev, Yu. V.

TITLE: Economical single-transistor ferrite trigger

SOURCE: Pribery* i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 3, 1964, 62-63

TOPIC TAGS: ferrite transistor trigger, double transistor trigger, single transistor trigger, crystal diode, junction diode, miniature junction diode

ABSTRACT: A single-transistor ferrite trigger is described. The trigger uses D108 miniature-junction diodes, thereby reducing by two times the volume and weight of the trigger in comparison with the double-transistor trigger. The described circuits of the trigger and of the input starting device are designed for a supply voltage of 3.5—4.5 v and a temperature range of -25 to +50C. To start the scaling unit, which consists of ferrite triggers, a blocking oscillator is used. Pulses from a Geiger counter are applied to the emitter-follower which triggers the blocking oscillator. The duration of the triggering pulse is 6—7 sec. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4041018

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadernoy fiziki MGU
(Scientific-Research Institute of Nuclear Physics, MGU)

SUBMITTED: 12Jun63

ATD PRESS: 3073

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 000

SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 001

Cord 2/2

~~YEROPOLYEV, P.H.~~

GAMBURTSEV, G.A.; RIZNICHENKO, Yu.V.; BIRZON, I.S.; YEPINAT'YEVA, A.M.;
PASICHNIK, I.P.; KOSMINSKAYA, I.P.; KARUS, Ye.V.; YEROPOLYEV, A.A.,
redaktor; KISEL'VA, A.A., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Correlation method of refracted waves; manual for seismological
engineers] Korreliatsionnyi metod prelomlennykh voln; rukovodstvo
dlia inzhenerov-seismorazvedchikov. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR,
1952. 238 p. [Microfilm]. (MIRA 8:7)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Gamburtsev).
(Seismometry)

SILICH, M.I.; SIDOROV, I.P.; MARTYNOVA, D.L.; BUKAROV, A.R.;
YULUSOV, A.A.; KISIL', I.M.; Primali uchastiye: KIJNOVA, G.N.;
YEROFEEVA, A.D.; MALYGINA, N.M.; KHOKHLOV, A.I.; ZAITSEVA, A.I.;
YELISCVA, T.V.; BUSYGINA, A.I.

Improved technological system with a suspended catalyst
for the production of alcohol by oxo synthesis method. Khim.i
tekh.topl.i masel 6 no.8:19-24 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti; IKhK;
Opytno-konstruktorskoye byuro po avtomatike.
(Alcohols) (Oxo process)

YEROFEYEVA, A.G.

Results of the public and technical inspection of the efficient use
and economic spending of raw materials in the textile industry. Tekst.
prom. 24 no.7:13-15 J1 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Instruktor Tsentral'nogo komiteta professional'nogo soyusa
rabochikh tekstil'noy i legkoy promyshlennosti.

YEROFEYEVA, A. I.

USSR/General Division. Problems of Teaching.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 20, 1957, 85128

Author : A. I. Yerofeyeva

Inst :

Title : Organization of Study and Experimental Work
on School Grounds

Orig Pub : In Symposium: V pomoshch uchityelyu. 3.
Arkhangel'sk, Knigoizdat, 1956, 58-68

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

YEROFEEVA, A.I.

3(8)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

80V/2263

USSR. Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby

Sbornik rabot po sinoptike, Nr. 2 (Collection of Articles on Synoptics, nr 2)
Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1958. 157 p. 1,200 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): G. D. Zubyan; Ed. (Inside book): R. V. Grossman; Tech. Ed.:
A. N. Sergeyev.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for meteorologists.

COVERAGE: The book contains 12 abridged articles written by synoptic meteorologists of the Weather Bureau, the Gidrometbyuro, and the AMSG (Air Weather Station of the Civil Air Fleet). All articles deal with the local features in the development of atmospheric processes and weather. There are no personalities mentioned. There are 35 references: 34 Soviet and 1 German.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card 1/3

Collection of Articles on Synoptics, nr 2 (Cont.)

SOV/2263

<u>Yerofeyeva, A. I.</u> [Omsk Weather Bureau]. Synoptic Conditions of Heavy Snow-storms on the Omsk Railroad	3
Koshinskiy, S. D. [Baku Weather Bureau]. Synoptic Conditions of Strong Southeasterly Winds in the Makhashkala Region	16
Koshinskiy, S. D. [Baku Weather Bureau]. Characteristics in the Distribution of Winds on the Caspian Sea During Severe Storms on the Apsheronkiy Peninsula	37
Mogayeva, N. S. [Saratov Hydromet Bureau]. Synoptic and Local Conditions of Strong Winds in the Saratov-Region	53
Kolesnikov, L. D. [Arkhangel'sk Weather Bureau]. Analysis of Gale Wind Conditions in the Southeastern Part of the Barents Sea	59
Baz, A. I. [AMSG, Vilnius]. Determining the Possibilities of Convective Movement by the Layer Method	66

Card 2/3

Collection of Articles on Synoptics, nr 2 (Cont.)

SOV/2263

- Aleksandryan, G. A. [Yerevan Weather Bureau]. Disastrous Downpours in the Southeastern Part of the Armenian SSR in August, 1959 83
- Kante, Ts. A. [Saratov Hydromet Bureau]. Local Conditions of Glaze Formation in the Saratov Region 87
- Lopatayte, S. I. [Klappeda Hydromet Bureau]. Conditions of Glaze Formation in the Klappeda Region 97
- Pensko, T. P. [Kuybyshev Weather Bureau]. Synoptic Conditions of Late Spring and Early Fall Frosts in the Kuybyshev Region 102
- Bugayeva, A. M., and Ye. G. Perlova. [Kazan' Hydromet Bureau]. Frosts in the Tatarskaya ASSR. 110
- Bol'shova, V. G. [Gor'kiy Weather Bureau]. Frosts in the Gor'kiy Region 134

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

MM/MS
10-21-59

YEROFEYEVA, A.I.

Thunderstorms and heavy showers in Omsk Province. Stor.rab.po
sinop. no.5:42-56 '60. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Omskoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby.
(Omsk Province--Thunderstorms)

S/080/61/034/002/014/025
A037/A129

AUTHORS: Tyuryayev, I.Ya., Yerofeyeva, A.V.

TITLE: Kinetics of butane dehydrogenation in suspended catalyst bed

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Prikladnoy Khimii, v 34, no 2, 1961, 370-375

TEXT: Regularities of butane dehydrogenation in suspended catalyst beds were investigated and the effect of height H of the catalyst layer, the diameter D of the reactor, the particle size d of the catalyst, temperature and the butane inflow rate F on the butylene yield and selectivity of the process were studied. It was observed that the butylene yield and selectivity is lower than in reactors with an immobile catalyst bed. This is explained by the effect of mixing and the passage of the gas. Technological data on dehydrogenation of n -butane were published by V.S. Aliyev et al. (Ref 1: Azerb. neft. khoz., 7, 36 (1959), 8, 37 (1959)), but no comparisons between suspended and immobile catalyst bed processes were made. ✓

Card 1/8

Kinetics of butane dehydrogenation ...

S/080/61/034/002/014/025
A057/A129

Oxydation rate of SO_2 in suspended catalyst beds was studied by M. Goldman et al. (Ref 4: J. Appl. Chem., 7,5, 274 (1957)), and T.G. Traber et al. (Ref 5: Tr. LTI im. Lencoveta, 54, 53 (1959)). The latter observed that oxydation rate decreases linearly with decreasing gas flow rate, and explained this by the effect of gas mixing. The present investigations were carried out with n-butane containing n- C_4H_{10} 99.2-99.6 volume %, C_4H_8 0-0.4%, iso- C_4H_{10} 0.3-0.5%, C_5 0.3-0.6%, and a finely-grained catalyst (Tab.) in a laboratory apparatus consisting of a vertical tubular furnace supply system and gas separation system. Temperature was measured with a $\text{Pt/Pt}_{10}\text{Rh}$ potentiometer. Samples of the contact gas were analyzed during the experiment and at the end on a QUANTUM-51Y (TALTIM-51U) apparatus. The effect of the H/D ratio was studied in a reactor with $D = 25$ mm at 550°C using the catalyst mixture no. 1 and changing the H/D ratio = 1, 2, 4, and 6. The obtained dependence of butylene yield per run on the ratio W/F (W = weight of the catalyst in grams) is given in Fig 1. It can be seen that at $W/F \approx 20$ yields increase with H/D ratio, while at higher linear velocities yields decrease with increasing H/D ratio. For this condition

Card 2/8

Kinetics of butane dehydrogenation ...

S/080/61/034/002/014/025
A057/A129

the maximum H/D ratio is 4. Selectivity decreases with decreasing H/D (Fig 2). Change in yield with H/D is explained by the different mixing and passing of the gas at different conditions. Two contrary factors affect the reaction rate: decreasing efficiency of gas mixing increases yields, while increasing heterogeneity of the bed decreases yield. Thus a maximum is observed as in other similar reactions (Ref 8: I.I. Ioffe, A.F. Grigorev, Khim. prom., 3, 57 (1959)). The effect of D was investigated in reactors with D = 25, 35, and 45 mm at 550°C, H/D = 2, and $d_{mean} = 27\mu$. It was observed that the linear flow rate increases with increasing D, since the passing of the gas increases. Selectivity increases with decreasing D. Experiments with H/D = 4, D = 25 mm at 550°C and varying d (227, 82, 69, and 83μ) demonstrated that with decreasing d the yield also decreases. Yields and selectivity at optimum conditions (D = 25 mm, H/D = 4, $d = 277\mu$) for suspended catalyst beds were compared with those obtained at similar conditions but with stationary catalyst beds (experiments carried out in cooperation with N.F. Vinnik and M.V. Sotnikova). The results (Fig 6,7) demonstrate that the yield and selectivity is higher in stationary catalyst beds. Experiments concerning carbon de-

Card 3/8

Kinetics of butane dehydrogenation ...

S/080/61/034/002/014/025
A057/A129

posit rate in dehydrogenation demonstrated that the amount of deposited carbon is 1.6 times greater in suspended than in stationary catalyst bed processes. There are 7 figures, 1 table and 11 references: 8 Soviet-bloc, and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The English-language publications read as follows: J.F. Mathis, C.C. Watson, A.J.Ch.E.J., 2, 4, 518 (1956), M. Goldman et al, J. Appl. Chem., 7, 5, 274 (1957), I.M. Dotson, A.J.Ch.E.J., 5, 2, 169 (1959).

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monomerny ilya SK
(Scientific Research Institute for Monomers for Synthetic Rubber)

SUBMITTED: April 4, 1960

Card 4/8

YEROFEEVA, G. A.

Diagnosis of gonorrhea in the gynecological health center of the
medical-sanitary section of the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine.
Vest. dermat. i ven. no.2:67-68 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Nachal'nik mediko-sanitarnoy chasti Magnitogorskogo metallur-
gicheskogo kombinata O. N. Agosova)

(GONORRHEA)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962820019-3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962820019-3"

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Card 2/42

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962820019-3"

ALEKSEYEVA, K.I.; GRIGOROV, N.L.; YEROMEYEVA, I.N.; MESHCHENKO, L.M.,
MURZIN, V.S.; RAPOPORT, I.D.; SARYCHEVA, L.I.; SOBENYAKOV, I.A.;
TITENKOV, A.F.

Nuclear-active cosmic ray particles at mountain heights and
the characteristics of their interaction with carbon nuclei.
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 28 no.11:1794-1797 N '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo
gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

GRIGOROV, N.M.; YEROFYEVA, I.N.; MISHCHENKO, I.G.; MURZIN, V.S.;
RAPOPORTH I.D.; SARYCHEVA, L.I.; SOBINYAKOV, V.A.

Interaction paths of nuclear-active particles with energies
10¹¹ ev. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 28 no.11:1798-1800 N '64.

Absolute intensity and the energy spectrum of nuclear-active
particles at an altitude of 3260 m. above sea level.
Ibid.:1801-1802 (MIRA 17:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadernoy fiziki.
Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

KSENZENKO, V. I.; YEROFYEVA, K. A.

Kinetics of the chemisorption of bromine by liquid alkali absorbers.
Khim prom no. 3:207-210 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:5)

KSENZENKO, V.I.; YEROFEYEVA, K.A.

Kinetics of the chemisorption of bromine by reducing absorbers,
Khim. prom. no. 4:260-265 Ap '66. (MIRA 17:7)

YEROPAYEVA, L.I.

SARYLOVA, K.P.; KUZNETSOV, L.I.; ~~YEROPAYEVA, L.I.~~

Treatment of Botkin's disease in children. *Pediatrics* 39 no.6:43-46
N-D '56. (MLA 10:2)

1. In fakul'tetskoy detskoy kliniki (nav. - prof. P.A.Ponomareva)
na base II Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta
imeni I.V.Stalina i 4-y gorodskoy bol'nitsy Zhdanovskogo rayona
(glavnyy vrach Yu.A.Maksimova)

(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS, in infant and child,
ther. (Rus))

S/747/62/000/000/022/025
D243/D307

AUTHORS: Alikhanyan, S. I., Yerokhina, L. I. and Lyubinskaya, S. I.

TITLE: Peculiarities of the induced mutation process in micro-organisms

SOURCE: Radiatsionnaya genetika; sbornik rabot. Otd. biol. nauk AN SSSR. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 319-332

TEXT: The authors wished to study the mechanism of mutation formation in actinomycetes, after irradiation with uv, and the effect of visible light on the reactivation of cells inactivated by ultraviolet. Aqueous spore suspensions of H-6 Act. olivaceous received doses of 250 - 5,000 erg/mm² sec from a *BYB-15* (BUV-15) bactericidal lamp giving resonance radiation with a wavelength of 2537 Å. Visible light was between 3300 - 3600 Å. The constant factor for inactivation was 0.2, for mutagenesis 0.5. Visible light removed the cell inactivation effect and mutagenic effects caused by both high and low doses of uv. The extent of reactivation differs from that of frequency reduction and the processes involved seem to be indepen-

Card 1/3

Peculiarities of the ...

S/747/62/000/000/022/025
D243/D307

dent. To determine the dose of visible light required for maximum reactivation and removal of the mutagenic effect, spores of H-6 Act. olivaceous were immediately after radiation subjected to photoreactivation for 1/2, 1, 2, 4 and 6 hours. Mutation formation was studied in the biochemical mutant No. 74 Act. olivaceous over a 7-hr. period. It was found that up to 50% only of irradiated spores were reactivated by visible light, and that when spore survival was increased 15,000 times, only 75% of uv-inclined mutations were removed. Two hours were required for visible light to exert its maximum effect on both processes. Mutation formation is a prolonged process and may vary at each locus in relation to the degree and nature of the initial damage. Some (instantaneous) mutations are never restored: They probably result from very severe damage to a locus, occurring during irradiation. The problem of changing radiosensitivity after repeated doses of radiation was also considered by reporting experiments carried out while seeking new Actinomycete strains with improved antibiotic activity. The strains investigated were Act. subtropicus, rimosus and spheroides. The hypothesis that a negative correlation exists between the ability to manufacture anti-

Card 2/3

Peculiarities of the ...

S/747/62/000/000/022/025
D243/D307

biotics and radioinsensitivity was not confirmed. The organisms did not become accustomed to the effect of radiation, either in respect of the inactivation or the genetic effect. The gradual rise in sensitivity is the result of an 'accumulation' of the lethal genetic effect in a series of irradiated cell generations. There are 7 figures and 5 tables.

Card 3/3

YEROFYEVA, M.K., studentka.

Mechanising manual forging operations. Trudy LNI no.10:189-206
'55. (MLBA 9:8)

(Forging)

YEROFLEYEV, M.S.

ARIYA, S.M.; YEROFLEYEVA, M.S.; MOCHALOV, G.P.

Magnetic susceptibility of strontium subnitride, Zhur.ob.khim.
27 no.7:1740-1743 JI '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Strontium nitride--Magnetic properties)

NEPOMNYASHCHIY, L.B.; VINOKUROVA, Ye.A. [deceased]; YUROPEYVA, L.V.;
TURITSKIY, V.S.

Preparation of Ural coals at the "Zhilevskaya" Experimental
and Industrial Coal Preparation Plant. Trudy DVFAN SSSR. Ser.
khim. no.6:106-109 '62. (MIRA 17:8)

21999

8/076/61/033/004/004/018
B106/B201

15.2142

AUTHORS: Yerofeyeva, M.S., Lukinykh, N.L., and Ariya, S.M.

TITLE: Heat content of some titanium oxides at high temperatures

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 35, no. 4, 1961, 772 - 775

TEXT: Several properties of compounds of a composition in the oxygen-rich part of the homogeneous titanium oxide phase ($TiO_{1.00} - TiO_{1.20}$) appear to be evidence of the fact that these compounds have the lattice of $TiO_{1.00}$ which contains submicroscopic inclusions of the composition $TiO_{1.50}$ (Ti_2O_3), statistically distributed at random. Because of the very small sizes of these inclusions, the whole system behaves as a homogeneous phase. If this assumption is correct, the heat capacity of such compounds must be equal to the heat capacity of a mixture of TiO and Ti_2O_3 of equal gross composition. In this connection, the authors examined the mean heat capacity of titanium oxides as a function of the composition at high temperatures. The titanium oxides were prepared by annealing mixtures of titanium

Card 1/6

21999

S/076/61/035/004/004/018
B106/B201

Heat content of some titanium ...

hydride and titanium dioxide in high vacuum at 1300°C. The composition of the oxides was determined from the weight increase in the oxidation to titanium dioxide in an aqueous oxygen flow at 1000 - 1100°C. The heat contents were determined by an apparatus resembling the one described in Ref. 5 (J.C. Southard, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 62, 3112, 1941). For a test of the apparatus, the heat content of α -Al₂O₃ was measured at 200-800°C; the results were found to be in agreement with data available in the literature. The heat content of the titanium oxides was measured at 220°, 412°, 604°, and 809° C. The mean heat capacity of homogeneous compounds having a composition between TiO_{1.00} and TiO_{1.20} was found practically to coincide with the mean heat capacity of the mixture of TiO_{1.00} and TiO_{1.50} of equal gross composition. This result is not, however, explained by the fact that titanium ions are found side by side in the same form as in pure TiO_{1.00} and TiO_{1.50} in the lattice of the compounds concerned. In fact, experiments have revealed that the mean heat capacity of TiO_{1.67} (Ti₃O₅), in the lattice of which trivalent and tetravalent titanium ions are mani-

Card 2/6

Heat content of some titanium ...

21999
S/076/61/035/004/004/018
B106/B201

festly present side by side, does not coincide with the mean heat capacity of a mixture of Ti_2O_3 and TiO_2 of equal gross composition. Similarly, neither the mean heat capacity of Fe_3O_4 coincides with the mean heat capacity of a mixture of FeO and Fe_2O_3 of equal gross composition. The reason for this is the structure sensitivity of the heat content. $Ti(III)$ and $Ti(IV)$ ions are in the lattice of $TiO_{1.67}$ subjected to structural conditions other than in the lattices of $TiO_{1.5}$ and TiO_2 , respectively. Similar considerations apply to $Ti(II)$ and $Ti(III)$ ions in the lattice of compounds of a composition between $TiO_{1.00}$ and $TiO_{1.20}$. The coincidence of the mean heat capacity of these compounds with the mean heat capacity of a mixture of TiO and Ti_2O_3 may be explained by the fact that the atoms of trivalent titanium are concentrated in the lattice of $TiO_{1.00}$ in the form of submicroscopic inclusions. The $Ti(III)$ atoms and also the oxygen atoms bound with them would have the same environment as in the lattice of Ti_2O_3 , and would therefore contribute to the heat capacity of TiO_{1+x} as

Card 3/6

21999

S/076/61/035/004/004/018
B106/B201

Heat content of some titanium...

amount as much as corresponds to the heat capacity of the same amount of Ti_2O_3 . The number of $Ti(III)$ atoms concentrated in the submicroscopic inclusions is as yet still unknown; this problem will be dealt with in a following paper. The fact is stressed here that while the abovementioned assumption explains satisfactorily the additive composition of the heat capacity of compounds between $TiO_{1.00}$ and $TiO_{1.20}$ by the heat capacities of $TiO_{1.00}$ and $TiO_{1.50}$, it cannot be taken as a proof that compounds of the structure TiO_{1+x} are actually submicroscopically heterogeneous. It has been found that the form of the dependence of the mean heat capacity of TiO_{1+x} compounds on the composition changes in the point of the stoichiometric composition ($TiO_{1.00}$). Similar changes have been observed also by other authors in the dependence of the formation enthalpies and of the volumes of the formulas expressed in g on compounds of the type TiO_{1+x} . There are 3 figures and 7 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English language publication reads as

Card 4/6

21999

S/076/61/035/004/004/018
B106/B201

Heat content of some titanium ...

follows: J.C. Southard, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 62, 3112, 1941.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im.
A.A. Zhdanova (Leningrad State University imeni A.A.
Zhdanov)

SUBMITTED: July 13, 1959

Card 5/6

Heat content of some titanium ...

Fig. 1: Heat content of α - Al_2O_3 as a function of temperature.

- 1) according to authors' data;
- 2) according to data by K.Z. Gomel'skiy;
- 3) according to data by E.V. Britske

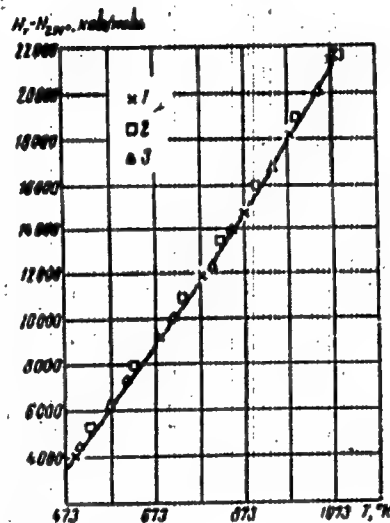


FIG 1

Card 6/6

YEROFYEVA, H A

Proyshlennost' Kazakhstana Za 40 Let. Pod. Obsh. Red. I.M. Brovera /
N.A. Yero~~f~~yeva. Alma-Ata, Kazgosizdat, 1957.
149 p. illus., fold.map. 23 cm.

BONETSKAYA, A.K.; YEROFYEVA, N.F.; SKURATOV, S.M.

Kinetics and thermal effect of the hydrolysis of some lactams.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim.i khim.tekh. 3 no.6:1027-1030 '60.

(MIRA 14:4)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova,
kafedra fizicheskoy khimii.

(Lactam)

BONETSKAYA, A.K.; YEROFEEVA, N.F.; SKURATOV, S.M.; MUROMOVA, R.S.

Kinetics and thermal effect of the hydrolysis of some N-substituted
lactams. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim.i khim.tekh. 4 no.1:74-77 '62.
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova,
kafedra fizicheskoy khimii.
(Lactams) (Hydrolysis)

YEROFEYEVA, N. N.

1. DURMISHIDZE, S. V.; BUKIN, V. N.; YEROFEYEVA, N. N.

2. USSR (600)

4. Wine and Wine Making--Analysis

7. Biological testing of various types of wines, Dokl. AN SSSR, 88,
No. 1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April, 1953, Uncl.

Yerofeyeva, N.N.

BUKIN, V.N.; YEROFEYeva, N.N.

Biological method of determination and results of testing the vitamin
D content of fish oils and other commercial marine products. Vit.res.
1 ikh imp. no.1:250-265 '51. (MLRA 8:12)
(VITAMINS--D) (FISHERY PRODUCTS) (FISH OIL)

YEROFYEVA, N. N.

YEROFYEVA, N. N.

Nov/Dec 52

SSR/Medicine - Vitamins Catechins

"The Vitamin Activity of Catechins of Tea Leaves," A. L. Duvanov, N. N. Zapruntov,
N. N. Yefyeva, Inst of Biochemistry in A.N. Sakh, Acad Sci USSR, Moscow

Biokhimiya, Vol 17, No 6, pp 729-733

Describes research on the vitamin activity of tea leaves. Expts on rats showed the presence of a high content of vitamin P in all four major catechins of the tissues of mature leaves in tea plants. The authors state that some catechins isolated from tea leaves are effective in strengthening the capillary walls while others are active in suppressing hyperthyroid manifestations. They advocate the utilization of ripe leaves for the extn of tannin having a vitamin P activity. The constitution of the physiologically active catechins is given.

PA 247T21

YEROFEYEVA, N. N.

USSR/Biology - Biochemistry

Card 1/1 : Pub. 22 - 34/44

Authors : Bulkin, V. N., and Yeropoyeva, N. N.

Title : Comparative R-vitamin activity of tea catechins, tannic acid of grapes and buckwheat rutin

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 98/6, 1011-1012, October 21, 1954

Abstract : Biochemical data regarding the R-vitamin activity of tea catechins, tannic acid of grapes and buckwheat rutin obtained during biological experiments on guinea pigs, white mice and rats, are presented. Five USSR references (1950-1953). Table.

Institution : Academy of Sciences USSR, The A. N. Bakh Institute of Biochemistry

Presented by: Academician V. A. Engelhardt, July 26, 1954

YEROFEEVA, N.N.

ABRESHKINA, L.Ya.; BUKIN, V.N.; YEROFEEVA, N.N.; SKOROMOGATOVA, Ye.P.

Changes in the protein-sterol complexes of blood serum in experimental rickets and D hypervitaminosis [with summary in English]. *Biokhimiya* 22 no.1/2:384-390 Ja-F '57. (MLA 10:7)

1. Institut biokhimi in. A.N.Bakha Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva.
(RICKETS, experimental,
blood protein bound phosphorus (Rus))
(PHOSPHORUS, in blood,
in rickets & hypervitaminosis D, protein-bound (Rus))
(VITAMIN D,
exper. hypervitaminosis, blood protein bound phosphorus
in (Rus))

ZAPROMETOV, M.N.; YEROFEYEVA, N.N.; DERGACHEV, I.S.; POTAPOVA, I.N.

Nontoxicity of increased doses of the vitamin P preparation (a catechin complex) in a prolonged experiment. Vit. res. i ikh isp. (MIRA 14:12)
no.4:135-139 '59.

1. Institut fiziologii rasteniy im. K.A.Timiryazeva AN SSSR; Institut biokhimii im. A.N.Bakha AN SSSR i Institut pediatrii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moskva.

(VITAMINS—P)

SMOLENSKIY, V.S.; YEROFYEVA, N.N.; PANKRATOVA, N.F.; ZAPROMETOV, M.N.

Effect of vitamins P and C on the development of experimental atherosclerosis. Vit. res. i kh isp. no.4:158-170 159. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Gospital'naya terapevticheskaya klinika 1-go Ordona Lenina
med.institut; Institut biokhimii im. A.N.Bakha AN SSSR, i Institut
fiziologii rasteniy im. K.A.Timiryazeva AN SSSR, Moskva.
(VITAMINS--P) (ASCORBIC ACID)
(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS)

YEROFYEVA, N.N.

Biological methods and results of testing the activity of vitamin P-like substances. Vit. res. i ikh isp. no.4:171-178 '59. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N.Bakha AN SSSR.
(VITAMINS—P) (BIOLOGICAL ASSAY)

YEROFEYEVA, N.N.

Technique for biological determination of the activity of vitamin
B₁₂ by the growth method. Vit. res. 1 ikh iss. no. 51145-1/6 '61.
(MIRA 15:1)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N.Bakha AN SSSR, Moskva.
(CYANCOBALAMINE) (BIOLOGICAL ASSAY)

DMITROVSKIY, A.A.; ZAYTSEVA, N.I.; BALAKAYEV, B.B.; YEROFEEVA, N.N.;
NEVZGODINA, M.V.; BUNLAKOV, A.F.

Stimulating effect of vitamin A on the function of the
sexual glands in Karakul herd rams. Vit. res. i ikh isp.
no.6:178-184 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni A.N. Bakha AN SSSR i Turkmenskiy
sal'skokhozyaystvennyy institut imeni M.I. Kalinina.

MIKHILIN, E.D.; YEROFEEVA, N.N.; SIMONOVA, V.G.

Effect of various preparations of vitamin B₁₂ and its
mixtures with biomyoin on the growth of animals. Vit. res.
1 ikh isp. no.6:74-92 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni A.N. Bakha AN SSSR, Moskva.

MIKHLIN, E.D.; YEROFYEVA, N.M.; SOLOV'YEVA, N.V.; SIMONOVA, V.O.

Growth stimulating activity of the biomass formed during the
methane fermentation of distiller's waste. Vit. res. 1 ikh
isp. no.6:93-101 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni A.N. Bakha AN SSSR, Moskva.

MIKHLIN, E.D.; YEROFEYEVA, N.N.; SOLOV'YEVA, N.V., SIMONOVA, V.G.

Composition of the biomass formed during the methane fermentation
of stillage and some characteristics of its stimulating activity.
Mikrobiologiya 33 no.2:210-215 Mr-Apr '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut biokhimi imeni A.N. Bakha AN SSSR.

ACC NR: AP6032038

SOURCE CODE: UR/0411/66/002/005/0538/0543

AUTHOR: Mikhlin, E. D.; ~~Yerofeyeva, M. M.~~

ORG: Institute of Biochemistry, AN SSSR, im. A. N. Bakh (Institut biokhimii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Growth stimulants in the biomass of thermo-philic methane bacteria. Report one.

SOURCE: Prikladnaya biokhimiya i mikrobiologiya, v. 2, no. 5, 1966, 538-543

TOPIC TAGS: bacteria, ~~methane bacteria~~, methane bacteria, biomass, growth regulation, growth stimulator, distillation, bacteriology, vitamin

ABSTRACT: Fermentation of distillery residues by thermophilic methane bacteria yielded a biomass containing growth regulators with more growth-stimulating effect than equivalent doses of crystalline vitamin B₁₂. The substances were identified as organic compounds unrelated to the B vitamins in the biomass.

[WA-50; CBE No. 12]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 25Mar66/ ORIG REF: 010/ OTH REF: 007/

Card 1/1

UDC: 613.663

ACC NR: AP6032033

SOURCE CODE: UR/0411/66/002/005/0538/0543

AUTHOR: Mikhlin, E. D.; Yerofeyeva, N. N.

ORG: Institute of Biochemistry, AN SSSR, im. A. N. Bakh (Institut biokhimi AN SSSR)

TITLE: Growth stimulants in the biomass of thermo-philic methane bacteria. Report one.

SOURCE: Prikladnaya biokhimiya i mikrobiologiya, v. 2, no. 5, 1966, 538-543

TOPIC TAGS: bacteria, ~~methane bacteria~~, methane bacteria, biomass, growth regulation, growth stimulator, distillation, bacteriology, vitamin

ABSTRACT: Fermentation of distillery residues by thermophilic methane bacteria yielded a biomass containing growth regulators with more growth-stimulating effect than equivalent doses of crystalline vitamin B₁₂. The substances were identified as organic compounds unrelated to the B vitamins in the biomass.

[WA-50; CBE No. 12]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 25Mar66/ ORIG REF: 010/ OTH REF: 007/

Card 1/1

UDC: 613.663

24 (3)

AUTHORS:

Drozhdzhina, V. I., Yerofeyeva, N. V.

SOV/48-23-3-6/34

TITLE:

On the Structure of the Family of Symmetric Hysteresis Loops of Ferromagnetics (O strukture simmetrichnykh petel' gisteriezisa ferromagnetikov). 5. Investigation of Nickel-Zinc-Ferrites (5. Issledovaniye nikel'-tsinkovogo ferrita)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959, Vol 23, Nr 3, pp 304-306 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the present paper the authors investigated the changes of static symmetric hysteresis cycles of nickel-zinc-ferrite NTs-400. If the quantity I_m (maximum magnetization of the cycle) is increased from $0.2 I_s$ to $0.95 I_s$ (I_s - saturation magnetization of the substance investigated) this ferrite has a spinel structure. The samples investigated were put at the disposal by L. I. Rabkin. The recording of the hysteresis loops was made ballistically according to the reversal method (magnetic reversal). The order of measurement applied differed somewhat from the normal method and is described in detail in references 1 and 4. The commutation curve of the

Card 1/3

SOV/48-23-3-6/34

On the Structure of the Family of Symmetric Hysteresis Loops of Ferromagnetics.
5. Investigation of Nickel-Zinc-Ferrites

magnetization $4\pi I$ (H) and the dependence curves $h_c(4\pi I_m)$ and $Q(4\pi I_m)$ are represented in figure 1. H denotes the amount of the magnetizing field, h_c - coercive force,

Q - specific hysteresis function (work). The width of the hysteresis loop at different values of the magnetic field was determined for each individual hysteresis cycle. The results obtained for the dependence $4\pi(I_1 - I_2)$ on the amount of the field are shown in figure 2 (I_1 and I_2 represent the magnetization according to the rising and the declining branch). On the basis of these results it may be concluded that in metal ferromagnetics (nickel-zinc-ferrite) the change of the static symmetric hysteresis loops at increasing I_m has the same character as that in polycrystalline metal ferromagnetics (iron silicide, ferrosilicon, and nickel). From the results of the investigation reported in the present paper and from other investigations (Refs 1 - 4) it

Card 2/3

On the Structure of the Family of Symmetric Hysteresis Loops of Ferromagnetics. 5. Investigation of Nickel-Zinc-Ferrites SOV/48-23-3-6/34

is concluded that a considerable hysteresis may be observed in the range of strong fields. So far the nature of this hysteresis has been unclarified. There are 2 figures and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki metallov Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Metal Physics of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

Card 3/3

YEROFYEVA, O. B.

124-57-2-2091

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 2, p 88 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Levsh, I. P., Niyazov, M. I., Yerofeyeva, O. B.

TITLE: Some Problems of the Hydrodynamics of a Suspension (Nekotoryye voprosy gidrodinamiki vzveshennogo sloya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Sredneaz. politekhn. in-ta, Tashkent, Gosizdat UzSSR, 1955, pp 298-305

ABSTRACT: An experimental investigation of the hydrodynamic resistance of a suspension was performed in a glass tube having a 31.4 mm inner diameter. The tests were made on quartz sand with a particle size of 0.75-1.00 mm. The effect of the hydrodynamic resistance of the screen which supported the sand on the resistance of the suspension was studied with particular care. Five different types of screen were tested, and each screen was tested with different amounts of sand. Results are adduced for several tests relative to the evaluation of the effective cross section of the flow and the porosity. Measured values of the resistance for various tests are graphically represented. Some relationship between the resistance and the type of screed used is established. Bibliography: 15 references. Ye. M. Minskiy

1. Sand--Hydrodynamic characteristics 2. Fluid flow--Test results

Card 1/1

SOV/124-58-8-8981

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 8, p 95 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Levsh, I.P., Yerofeyeva, O.B.

TITLE: The Impeded Precipitation of Solid Particles Out of a Viscous Liquid (Stesnennoye osazhdeniye tverdykh chastits v vyazkoy zhidkosti)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Sredneaz. politekhn. in-ta, 1957, Nr 4, pp 291-298

ABSTRACT: An experimental investigation is made to ascertain the laws that operate in cases of impeded precipitation, wherein the authors examine the specific instances of the precipitation of quartz sand (having grain sizes of from 0.75 to 1.00 mm) and of small glass spheres (2.4 mm in diameter) out of aqueous solutions of glycerin (with viscosities ranging from 1.75 to 155 centipoises). Assumed to be the most basic of these laws, and investigated as such, is the relationship between the volumetric concentration of the suspended substance ($1 - \epsilon$) and the Reynolds number R , which two quantities are approximately in inverse proportion to each other. It is stated that, in solutions with a viscosity of from 14.5 to 155 centipoises, the absolute rate at which the impeded-precipitation process occurs in the

Card 1/2

SOV/124-58-8-8981

The Impeded Precipitation of Solid Particles Out of a Viscous Liquid

case of small sand particles, in the volumetric-concentration range of 2.25-20%, is virtually independent of their volumetric concentration. All other conditions being the same, a certain relationship between the precipitation rate and the volumetric concentration of the particles was observed, however, in the case of the larger-sized particles, i.e., the glass spheres. There is a very distinct relationship between the impeded precipitation rate and the viscosity of the suspending medium. The authors propose the expression $R = (1 - \epsilon)^n - A(1 - \epsilon)$ (valid for the conditions of impeded precipitation that occur in viscous liquids), wherein $n = 0.25$ and $A = 11.0$. The authors' assertion---to the effect that the rate at which the impeded precipitation occurs is virtually independent of the volumetric concentration of the particles in question---is inaccurate. The dependence of the former on the latter, under the conditions of these particular experiments, has merely been obscured by the more striking influence of the viscosity.

U.Ts. Andres

Card 2/2

YEROFEYNA, O.B.

Air and sun drying of Angren coals. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav;
khim. i khim. tekhn. 3 no. 5:937-941 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Sredneaziatskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Kafedra
professov i apparatov.
(Coal--Drying)

LEVSH, I.P.; YEROFEYIEVA, O.B.

Hydrodynamics of bubbling. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; pishch.tekh.
no.3:139-144 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Tashkentskiy politekhnicheskiy institut, kafedra protsessov i
apparatov khimicheskikh i pishchevykh proizvodstv.
(Distillation) (Ebullition)

LEVSH, I.P.; YEROFEEVA, O.B.

Calculation of the hydraulic resistance during bubbling. Zhur.
prikl. khim. 36 no.4:779-788 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Kafedra protsessov i apparatov khimicheskoy tekhnologii
Tashkentskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta.
(Distillation apparatus—Fluid dynamics)

S/081/62/000/013/008/054
B158/B144

AUTHORS: Minin, A. A., Yerofeyeva, S. A.

TITLE: Colorimetric determination of titanium using diantipyrylmethane

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 13, 1962, 144, abstract
13D83 (Uch. zap. Permsk. un-ta, v. 19, no. 1, 1961, 97-102)

TEXT: Some properties of a color compound formed by reaction of $Ti(4+)$ with diantipyrylmethane (I) in aqueous hydrochloride solutions were studied. Light-absorption spectra of solutions of the complex $Ti(4+)$ with I do not alter in the solutions at a HCl concentration in the range 0.5-4 N. Beer's law is observed for solutions containing 0.2-0.3 g/ml

TiO_2 . The molar coefficient of light absorption of the complex at 385 mμ is $1.5 \cdot 10^4$. Using the isomolar series method and the method of equilibrium displacement, it was established that $Ti(4+)$ and I enter the composition of the complex at a ratio of 1:3. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

LOSEV, I.P. [deceased]; YEROFYEVA, S.B.; SMIRNOVA, O.V.; D'YACHENKO, L.L.

Investigations in the field of the preparation of carbonic acid polyesters. Synthesis and study of carbonic acid polyesters based on 2,2-(3,3'-dichloro-4,4'-dihydroxydiphenyl)-propane and phosgene. Plast. massy no.11:8-11 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

SMIRNOVA, O. V.; LOSEV, I. P. [deceased]; YEROFYEVA, S. B.; ZIL'BERMAN,
Ye. G.

Effect of emulsifiers on the course of the interphase poly-
condensation in the production of polycarbonates based on
dichlorodiphenylol propane. Plast. massy no. 5:13-15 '64.
(MIRA 17:5)

ACCESSION NR: AP4035099

8/0191/64/000/005/0013/0015

AUTHOR: Smirnova, O. V.; Losev, I. P. (Deceased); Yerofeyeva, S. B.;
Zil'berman, Ye. G.

TITLE: Effect of emulsifiers on the course of the interphase polycondensation reaction in preparing polycarbonates based on dichlorodiphenylolpropane.

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 5, 1964, 13-15

TOPIC TAGS: emulsifier, interphase polycondensation, polycarbonate, dichlorodiphenylolpropane, dichlorodiphenylolpropane polycarbonate, Trilon B, leveling agent A, OP 7, Nekal, Avirol, molecular weight, yield, specific viscosity, polyether, solvent effect

ABSTRACT: The effect of certain emulsifiers on the molecular weight and the yield of polycarbonates based on a chlorinated dihydroxydiphenylalkane were investigated. The following emulsifiers were studied: Trilon B, leveling agent A (quaternary ammonium salt of diethylaminomethyl derivatives of polyethylene glycol esters of isooctylphenols), OP-7 (polyethylene glycol ester of isooctylphenol), Nekal, and Avirol (mixture of neutral esters of butanol, sulfuric and

Card 2/5

ACCESSION NR: AP4035099

oleic acids). CCl_4 and CH_2Cl_2 were selected for the organic phase. Experiments were run at optimum conditions as described by I. P. Losev, S. B. Yerofeyeva, O. V. Smirnova, L. L. D'yachenko (Plast. massy*, no. 11, 1963). The enclosed figures 1-5 summarize the effects of the emulsifiers on the specific viscosity and yields of the polymer. The process of preparing polycarbonates based on 2,2-(3,3'-dichloro-4,4'-dihydroxyphenyl)-propane and phosgene depends on the nature of the organic phase and on the amount and nature of the emulsifier used. All the emulsifiers except Trilon B lower the specific viscosity of the polymer when the reaction was run in CCl_4 in which the polymer is insoluble. Trilon B and the leveling agent A lead to an increase in molecular weight and in yield of the polycarbonate when reaction is run in CH_2Cl_2 which dissolves the polyether formed. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 26May64

ENCL: 03

SUB CODE: 0C

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 001

Card 2/5

ACCESSION NR: AP4035099

ENCLOSURE: 01

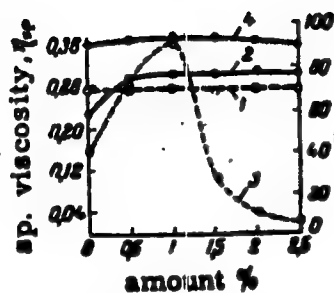


Fig. 1. Relationship between specific viscosity and yield of polyether and amount of Trilon B. ---specific viscosity; ——— yield. 1 and 2 - in carbon tetrachloride 3 and 4 - in methylene chloride

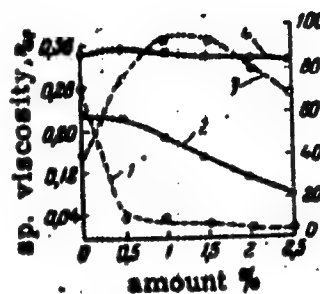


Fig. 2. Relationship between specific viscosity and yield of polyether and amount of leveling agent A. Symbols same as in fig. 1.

Card 3/5

ACCESSION NR: AP4035099

ENCLOSURE: 02

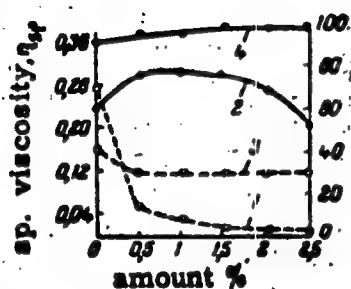


Fig. 3. Relationship between specific viscosity and yield of polyether and amount of OP-7.

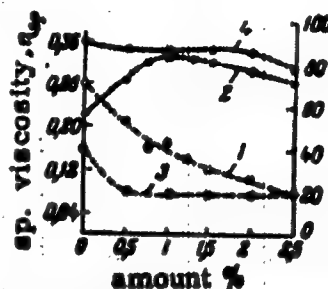


Fig. 4. Relationship between specific viscosity and yield of polyether and amount of Nekal.

Card 4/5

ACCESSION NR: APL035099

ENCLOSURE: 03

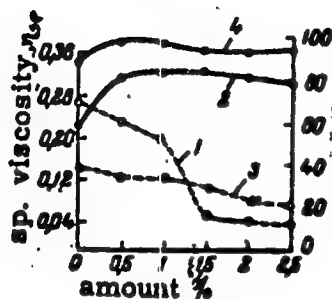


Fig. 5. Relationship between specific viscosity and yield of polyether and amount of Avirol. Symbols same as in fig. 1.

Card 5/5

IOSEV, I.F. [deceased]; SMIRNOVA, O.V.; YEROPAYEVA, S.B.

Synthesis and analysis of the polyesters of carbonic acid. Carbonic acid polyesters based on 1,1-(4,4-dihydroxy-3,3'-dichlorodiphenyl) - cyclohexane and phosgene. Plast.massy no.7:15-17 '64.
(MIRA 17-10)

L 45687-66 EWT(A)/EWPI(J)/T LIP(C) EW/RM
ACC NR: AP6024050 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/66/000/005/0043/0046

AUTHOR: Smirnova, O. V.; Yerofeyeva, S. B.

ORG: none

TITLE: Some properties of chlorinated polycarbonates¹

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 5, 1966, 43-46

TOPIC TAGS: polycarbonate plastic, amorphous polymer, polymer stability, polymer heat resistance, polymer physical property

ABSTRACT: In order to determine the technical value of chlorinated polycarbonates, their polydispersity, thermal stability, thermomechanical and chemical properties, and also the properties of their films, were studied on samples with an average molecular weight of 25,000. The thermomechanical curves showed a considerable rigidity and the absence of a highly elastic state because of the rigidity of the molecules themselves; this results in a looseness of packing in the vitreous state. Thus, the polycarbonate films displayed an appreciable deformation (several percent). The polycarbonates were stable up to 300°C. X-ray structural analysis showed the presence of an amorphous and an ordered region. The x-ray and thermomechanical data indicate that the polycarbonates are basically amorphous polymers with an ordered structure in the microregions. It is shown that in thermal stability and moisture resistance the chlorinated polycarbonate films match polyethylene terephthalate (dacron, mylar) films, and are

Card 1/2

UDC: 678.674'45'5.01 : 536.495 : 537.226 : 54

28
B

L 45687-66

ACC NR: AP6024050

slightly inferior to diacetate films in strength. Orig. art. has: 10 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 005

Card

2/2 *MT*

ALEKPEROV, N.M.; ~~YEROFEEVA, S.N.~~

Ecology of the field mouse (*Apodemus agrarius* Pall.) in
Azerbaijan. Izv.AN Azerb.SSR.Ser.biol.i med.nauk no.6:29-37
'62. (MIRA 15:12)

(AZERBAIJAN—FIELD MICE)

ALEKPEROV, Kh.M.; YEROFYEVA, S.N.

Bats (Chiroptera) of the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Area in
the Azerbaijan S.S.R. Zool. zhur. 41 no.5:744-749 My '62.
(MIRA 15:6)

1. Institute of Zoology, Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijan
S.S.R., Baku.

(Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Area---Bats)

YEROFEEVA, T.V.

VASHKOV, V.I., prof.; FEDDER, M.L.; KLECHETOVA, A.M.; YEROFEEVA, T.V.;
KHUDADOV, O.D.

Resistance of *Musca domestica* to DDT and hexachlorocyclohexane
[with summary in English]. Gig. i san. 23 no.4:28-32 Ap '58.
(MDR 11:6)

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo dezinfektsionnogo
instituta Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya SSSR.

(FLIES,

off. of benzene hexachloride & DDT, resist. (Rus))

(DDT, effects,

on flies, resist. (Rus))

(BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE, effects,
same)